

HUGHES TO BE G. O. P.

STANDARD BEARER.

Chicago, June 10.—Hughes was nominated by the G. O. P. on the third ballot. Unofficial vote gives Hughes 749 1-2, Dupont 5, Roosevelt 18 1-2, Weeks 3, LaPollette 3, Lodge 3, scattering 58. Roosevelt was nominated by the Bull Moose by acclamation.

Chicago, June 10.—On the two ballots taken last night in the republican national convention, Justice Hughes led the field and gained strength. His supporters, confident that another ballot would give him a majority, resisted adjournment, but the convention, tired and worn with a continuous ten hour session, was determined to rest, and adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

It was the first time since 1888 that a republican convention has taken more than one ballot to choose a presidential nominee.

On the first ballot Justice Hughes polled 253 1-2 votes. He got forty-two from his own state, and aside from Oregon and Florida, the remainder were largely scattering. On the second ballot he increased to 328 1-2 votes. It requires 491 votes to nominate.

Colonel Roosevelt's topmost strength in the first day's balloting was eighty-one votes. Justice Hughes, the Colonel, Charles W. Fairbanks and T. Coleman DuPont were the only candidates among the eighteen who had votes on the first ballot to gain on the second.

The demonstration for Colonel Roosevelt when he was nominated by Senator Fall, of New Mexico, lasted forty-one minutes, and broke the record for this convention.

All observers agreed that it was largely a gallery demonstration, and the participation was scattering from the delegate section. The Fairbanks nomination ran next with thirty-five minutes, the Burton demonstration lasted thirty-four minutes, and the Hughes demonstration lasted twenty minutes.

On the first ballot the delegates followed their instructions, voting for favorite sons and primary choices. Senator Weeks got 105, Elihu Root 103, Cummins 85, Fairbanks 74 1-2, Sherman 60, Roosevelt 65, and Knox 36.

Henry Ford got Michigan's thirty-two votes by instruction. Former President Taft got fourteen votes from Texas, and the scattering included

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complimentary votes for Borah, Wilis and McCall and the instructed vote for other candidates.

On the second ballot Michigan turned twenty-eight votes over to Hughes and gave the Colonel two. McCall turned his vote to the justice amid great applause; Senator Lodge, who had nominated Senator Weeks, turned his vote to the Colonel; W. Murray Crane announced his vote for Hughes; Missouri gave the justice twenty-two of her thirty-six; New Jersey gave him sixteen. The New York delegation on the second ballot stood, Hughes forty-three, Root forty-two, and Roosevelt two. Pennsylvania's second ballot was Knox thirty-six; Roosevelt twenty-two; John W. Wamaker five; Hughes eight; McDuff two; Root one, and one not voting.

Before the second ballot was taken Governor Brumbaugh withdrew and proposed the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt. The other favorite sons remained through the balloting. On the second ballot one vote was cast for Major General Leonard Wood and one for Chairman Harding.

Today the Hughes supporters predict they will continue to draw strength and nominate their candidate. "We quit while we are growing," declared the Hughes people.

An analysis showing where the gains of Justice Hughes came from on the second ballot follows:

In all, Justice Hughes gained 75 votes on the second ballot. He gained one in Alabama, two in California, one in Georgia, one in Kentucky, two in Louisiana, two in Maine, eight in Massachusetts, twenty-eight in Michigan, four in Missouri, two in Nebraska, three in New Hampshire, four in New Jersey, one in New York, six in Pennsylvania, two in South Carolina, two in Texas, one in Utah, three in Virginia, three in West Virginia, one in Hawaii. He lost one vote in Arkansas and one in Tennessee.

Roosevelt gained sixteen votes on the second ballot.

One of these came from Maine, one from Massachusetts, two from Michigan, fifteen from Pennsylvania and one from Texas. He lost one vote in Idaho, one in South Carolina, one in Washington and one in Georgia.

In ten continuous hours the delegates sat through eleven nominating speeches, which presented Justice Hughes, Elihu Root, former Senator Burton, Senator Weeks, T. Coleman DuPont, Senator Sherman, former Senator Fairbanks, Senator Cummins, Colonel Roosevelt, Senator LaPollette and Governor Brumbaugh.

There were a various number of second speeches. Ten had been planned for Colonel Roosevelt, and although Chairman Harding agreed to recognize them all, they did not all appear.

During the uproar that greeted the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt the police had to be sent to the galleries to stop women tearing hunting from the railings. Otherwise the demonstrations, although noisy and prolonged, were good natured and orderly.

Today the convention leaders expect to dispose of both presidential and vice-presidential nominations.

When the delegates take their seats at 11 o'clock for the third ballot, it will be Hughes against the field.

The total vote of the convention fixed by the credentials committee at 989, was reduced to 987, because the two Porto Rican delegates failed to qualify. This reduced the number necessary for a nomination to 494 instead of 495, as previously had been announced.

ARBITRATION WITH MEXICO.

Washington dispatches announce that arbitration of differences between the United States and Mexico through an international commission is now a possibility, and that the administration may suggest such arbitration in reply to Carranza's recent long-winded and somewhat insolent note. The plan is looked upon with favor by Central and South American diplomats, who wish to draw the nations of this hemisphere into closer union, and undoubtedly meets the favor of those who are not victims of warphobia or trying to discredit the Wilson administration for political effect.

President Wilson has proved himself a miracle worker through keeping this country out of the European orgy, and should and doubtless will add to his laurels by refusing to use our soldiers in the murder of benighted Mexicans who have nothing to do with, but suffer from, the operations of Villa and his cutthroat bands. Mexico is not in a condition to stand another blow at present, and regardless of the ignorance and viciousness of her people, we should do our best to uplift instead of add to its humiliation. The republicans and progressives, now in convention at Chicago, are trying to make political capital out of the president's refusal to use more force in handling the Mexican situation, but we believe that this will prove poor thunder with peace-demanding, kindly disposed, American people. We have won out in Europe through letting those people know

that we do not wish to add to their sufferings. Let's win with the Mexicans in the same way. There are no differences that can not be arbitrated if the Mexicans are in a frame of mind that is at all reasonable.—Tampa Daily Times.

We take great pleasure in heartily endorsing the above. The Mexican situation is one that can not be too carefully handled. We must remember when dealing with them that we are not dealing with a highly civilized and well organized country, but with one in a revolutionary state, with an irresponsible government which does not represent a semblance of a majority of the people. As for the punishment of those bandit raiders who keep our border citizens in constant dread for their lives, no treatment can be too severe. They should be hunted down and subdued or exterminated as speedily as possible, but to wage war on the Mexican people who are not a party to these continued depredations, would be an injustice to them as well as ourselves, until all other means are exhausted.

THE BRYAN PRIMARY LAW.

The object of a primary is to get the will of a majority of the people in the election of the candidates for the different offices. If a primary fails to do this it has failed in its one essential aim. Does the Bryan primary, in the light of the past elections, do this? If it does not it is a failure, and should be repealed. Let us see.

Suppose we have five candidates for a single office, as we did in the race for governor. The two leading candidates are Catts and Knott. Now suppose a voter casts his ballot for Hudson first, and for Wood second, or for Hudson first and for Farris second, or for Wood first and for Farris second, or for Wood first and for Farris second. As all three of these men, Hudson, Wood and Farris, were eliminated by the first count, the voters who voted in any of the possible ways we have mentioned, would lose their second choice votes. In other words, since the second choice votes are intended to take the place of a second primary, it would have the same effect as for these voters to be disfranchised in a second primary. This would represent a large percentage of the voters, perhaps 25 or 30 per cent, or more, who would have no second choice; that is, they would have no vote in the selection of a man from the two leading candidates.

This in itself should be sufficient to condemn the use of the Bryan primary law where there are more than three candidates. Added to this the fact that in spite of the strenuous attempt on the part of the press and others to educate the people up to an intelligent understanding of the workings of the law, many, yet, say they do not understand it, and refuse to cast a second choice vote. We believe that the law has been tried and found inadequate to meet the needs of the people, and should be repealed at the next session of the legislature, because in numerous instances it works an injustice and falls in its ultimate purpose, to secure the choice of a majority of the people for the office.

GARDNER "SOUNDED KEY NOTE."

The Fort Myers Press has the following to say concerning the address of G. S. Gardner, secretary Arcadia Commercial Club, made before the Fort Myers Board of Trade one night last week:

"The address made at the meeting of the Board of Trade last evening by G. S. Gardner, of Arcadia, representing the Board of Trade of that city, in the deliberations of the special committee appointed by the various Boards of Trade of the South Florida cities directly interested in the proposed cross-state canal, sounded the keynote of what is sure to result in the greatest good for the community at large.

"The statement was made by Mr. Gardner that, while heretofore there has been too much inclination for one city or county to withhold interest when its neighbor tried to do something worth while, he, as the spokesman for his city, promised co-operation in the future efforts of Fort Myers and Lee county and other cities and counties in this region that is designed for the general upbuilding of the community. This is a spirit that is sure to win. It means greater strength for each and every city or community that comes in under such co-operative efforts, each working for the good of the other. It is the one great need—organized co-operative effort.

"If the suggestions of Mr. Gardner are carried out, and all communities come together for the common good, it will mean a wonderful progress for south Florida, and Fort Myers and Lee county can well afford to go on record as being heartily in favor of entering such a combination of co-operative effort."

HOW ABOUT THIS?

The other day we said that when quoting from any source direct and not appropriating the sentiments as its own, the Times never intentionally changed "so much as a comma." But that was true then. But it is not true now, and herein and herewith lies a problem.

Yesterday we quoted today an editorial from the Tarpon Springs Progressive; and we deliberately changed an "it" to "if," because in that way only was it an intelligent clause, and we were that sure there had been an error of print or proofreading. And today we quote from a bigger journal—one of the great ones of the country—the Atlanta Constitution—and we have changed the word "haunting" to "flourishing" for the same reason.

The problem is, were we justified in the liberty taken? What do you think about it, fellows?—St. Petersburg Times.

We'll thank you very kindly to change some of "our'n" for they do look "awful" the way some of them are "writ."

AN INGENIOUS MERCHANT.

A retail merchant up in South Dakota has tried out a great scheme to get hold of all the mail order catalogues in his section, and he says it works, too. His plan is offering a \$100 phonograph to the person getting the greatest number of coupons. To get a coupon all you have to do is to bring in a mail order catalogue or circular. He is getting hundreds of catalogues, and the family pastime in his section is to write for more. The merchant figures he can sell the books at prevailing prices for waste paper, and get almost enough to pay for the phonograph, and it is said he is getting some business, too.—Chipley Banner.

James J. Hill's second son, Louis Warren Hill, has taken up the burden of his father's financial and transportation responsibilities, and declares he will try to walk in his father's footsteps. As quoted in a Chicago Herald interview, he says:

"I shall never be a figure on Broadway or even on LaSalle street, but shall continue to operate railroads out of St. Paul, the best I know how, and have the boys just call me 'Louis,' and look after trifling affairs like rolling stock, road beds, promotion of agricultural and mining conditions along our rights of way, and try not to work too hard—say not more than twelve or fourteen hours a day."

If you wish to send a letter in a hurry write "in haste" across the envelope. The postmaster will break his neck canceling the stamp and turning it over to the carrier who takes the mail to the station. When the railway mail clerk gets it he will yell to the engineer, "Letter go full tilt, here's a letter in a rush." The engineer will strip his gears and blow out a cylinder head because he knows what "in haste" means when written across an envelope. Unless you don't care when a letter is delivered, never fail to remind the postmaster that your's must be attended to first.—Lake Worth Herald.

According to statistics the average yield of the best corn clubs the past year was 55.7 bushels per acre. The average yield for the farmers who did not introduce so much of this newfangled book learning was 17.5 bushels per acre. The boy's profit per acre was \$25.10, while the farmer's was \$5.25. At the same time the intensified methods brought an average yield to the Old Farmers of forty-two bushels. These figures are sufficient of themselves for no further comment. Yet we will pause to say that it is wonderfully strange how indifferent our business men and fathers are to the efforts put forth by the boys.—Wilcox Progressive Era.

"Carry yer bag, sir?" said an eager urchin to a man on Forty-second street hurrying toward the Grand Central station. "No, thanks," replied the man shortly. "I'll carry it all the way for a dime," persisted the lad. "I tell you I don't want it carried," retorted the man. "Don't yer?" "No, I don't!" The lad broke into a quick trot to keep up with his victim's hasty strides as he asked in innocent curiosity, "Then what are you carrying it for?"—New York Times.

A SHORT VISIT.

"Pardon my intrusion," said the caller, "I see you are busy."

"Take a good look at me," answered the man at the desk. "I'm so busy I haven't a minute to spare."

"I only want ten seconds of your time."

"You've had 'em. Good day."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

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MORE CATTLE

SHIPPED YESTERDAY.

(From Monday's Daily.)

The King brothers shipped another train load of cattle yesterday morning to Texas. The train load consisted of 1,017 cows. Ed, Brannon, alias "Yellow," the King brothers assistant cook, accompanied the train to look after the cattle. He will be gone for several weeks. There will be several more large shipments of cows within the next few months.

An old woman with a peaked black bonnet got aboard a train in Kentucky, and, after calmly surveying everything in the coach, she turned to a red haired boy and, pointing to the bell cord, asked: "What's that, and why does it run into that car?" "That's the bell cord, and it runs into the dining car." The old woman hooked the end of her parasol over the bell cord and gave it a vigorous jerk. Instantly the brakes were set and the train came to a stop. The conductor rushed in and asked loudly, "Who pulled that bell cord?" "I did," calmly replied the old lady. "Well, what do you want?" shouted the conductor. "A cup of coffee and a ham sandwich."—Selected.

"I will be up Saturday," written on one egg in a crate of eight dozen, caused an Urbana, Ohio, merchant to pay \$5.78 for postage stamps. The eggs were sent him by a huckster by parcel post. The package was opened in the Wheeling post office for inspection, and the messages on the egg was found. The package was weighed and was charged for at first class postage rates. Moral: Don't write on eggs.—Miami Herald.

"Well, Rastus," said the colonel, as the old man shoveled the coal into the cellar, "how do you stand on the great question of the hour? Are you for unpreparedness or defense?" "Why, kummeel," said Rastus, "Ah, hain't giv it much consideration, so Ah guess, uh, Ah'm on de fence."—Times.

LEGAL ADVERTISING.

NOTICE.

In the Circuit Court of the Tenth Judicial Circuit of the State of Florida, for and for Desoto County, in Chancery.

State Bank of Bowling Green, a Corporation Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of Florida, Complainant, vs. W. W. Green, et al. Defendants.

To the Defendants Herein, A. J. Long, J. C. E. York and D. D. Culpepper.

You are hereby required to be and appear before this Court, at the Clerk's Office in the City of Arcadia, Desoto County, Florida, on the 3rd day of July, A. D. 1916, to appear to the Bill filed by complainant against you, and in the event you, or either of you go fail to appear, the matters and things set forth in said Bill of Complaint will be taken as confessed by you.

It is ordered that this Order be published in the Desoto County News, a newspaper published in Desoto County, Florida, for eight (8) consecutive weeks prior to the Return Day hereof. Witness my hand and the seal of said Court, on this 26th day of April, A. D. 1916.

(Seal) A. L. DURRANCE, Clerk Circuit Court of Tenth Judicial Circuit in and for Desoto County, Florida.

T&T 4-27 to 6-22.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Gainesville, Florida, May 13, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that Little L. Collins, of Venus, Florida, who, on September 14, 1912, made homestead entry No. 010833, for west half of northeast quarter, northwest quarter of southeast quarter, and northeast quarter of southwest quarter, section 19, township 39 south, range 29 east, Tallahassee meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three-year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Clerk of Circuit Court, at Arcadia, Florida, on the 30th day of June, 1916.

Claimant names as witnesses: B. S. Johnson of Venus, Florida; S. T. Langford, of Venus, Florida; J. R. Martin, of Venus, Florida; John Brunk, of Venus, Florida.

ROBERT W. DAVIS, Register.

5-18 to 6-15.

SPECIAL MASTER'S SALE.

Under a decree of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, in a certain chancery cause wherein the Byrne Realty Company is complainant and Harry M. Kremer as executor, etc., and J. J. Dunne are defendants, the undersigned as Special Master in Chancery will offer for sale at public auction for cash to the best and highest bidder, at the west door of the Court House at Arcadia, Florida, during the legal hours of sale on Monday, the third day of July, 1916, the property described in said decree, to-wit: One certain undivided certificate, dated June 13, 1892, signed by L. B. Wombwell, Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Florida, and certifying that there will be conveyed to John A. Henderson or to his order as soon as the same has been presented to the State of Florida, the following described lands, to-wit: All of Sections 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, in Township 42, Range 33; Sw qr and Sw qr of Sw qr of Section 19; all of Section 30 and 31; W half of Sw qr of Section 32; Sw qr of Sw qr of Sw qr of Section 33; Sw qr of Sw qr of Sw qr of Section 34; all said lands being in the County of Desoto and State of Florida; also certain lands in the County of Palm Beach, State of Florida, being 8 half of Sw qr of Section 20; all of Sections 30 and 32; Sw qr of Sw qr of Sw qr of Section 33; Sw qr of Sw qr of Sw qr of Section 34; all in Township 43, Range 35. And likewise will be sold along with the said certificate itself, all of the equitable right, title and interest of the said defendants above named, in said lands by virtue of the assignment of the said land certificate. Terms cash; purchaser to pay for titles.

JNO. W. BURTON, Special Master in Chancery.

May 27, 1916.

AFO 6-1 to 6-29.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR TAX DEED.

Notice is hereby given that F. O. Wilkins, purchaser of Tax Certificate No. 173, dated July 4th, 1904, has filed said certificate in my office, and has made application for tax deed to issue in accordance with law. Said certificate embraces the following described property situated in Desoto County, Florida, to-wit: Northwest quarter of southeast quarter of southwest quarter, and southwest quarter of southeast quarter of southwest quarter of Section 20, Township 40 south, range

24 east, Tallahassee meridian, the said land being assessed at the date of the issuance of such certificate at the sum of \$100.00. Unless said certificate shall be redeemed according to law, tax deed will issue thereon on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1916.

Witness my official signature and seal this 27th day of May, A. D. 1916.

(Seal) A. L. DURRANCE, Clerk Circuit Court of Desoto County, Florida.

By Clarence J. Carlton, D. C. 6-1 to 6-29.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Gainesville, Florida, May 13, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that William Reiter, of Arcadia, Florida, who, on March 14, 1912, made homestead entry No. 010016, for northwest quarter, section 11, township 40 south, range 29 east, Tallahassee meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Clerk of Circuit Court, at Arcadia, Florida, on the 30th day of June, 1916.

Claimant names as witnesses: F. H. Kuester, of Arcadia, Florida; Roy Reynolds, of Arcadia, Florida; Edward F. Stoll, of Arcadia, Florida; Gus Ristau, of Arcadia, Florida.

ROBERT W. DAVIS, Register.

5-18 to 6-15.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

In Court of the County Judge, State of Florida, Estate of Mrs. M. J. Buell, Desoto County. By the Judge of said Court.

Whereas, J. H. Griggs has applied to this court for letters of administration on the estate of Mrs. M. J. Buell, deceased, late of said County of Desoto.

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of said deceased to be and appear before this court on or before the 24th day of June, A. D. 1916, and file objections, if any they have, to the granting of letters of administration on said estate, otherwise the same will be granted to said J. H. Griggs, or to some other fit person or persons. Witness my name as County Judge of the county aforesaid, this 15th day of May, A. D. 1916.

(Seal) W. D. BELL, County Judge.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

All persons are notified that the undersigned, Leslie G. Smith, a married woman, residing in Desoto county, in the tenth judicial circuit of the state of Florida, will make application to the Honorable Frank A. Whitney, Judge of the Circuit Court of said circuit, at his office in Arcadia, Florida, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1916, for license to take charge of and manage her own estate and property, being vested with a separate estate and property, to become a free dealer in all respects, in accordance with the statute of the State of Florida, in such case made and provided.

Dated at Arcadia, Florida, this the 5th day of June, A. D. 1916.

LESLIE G. SMITH.

Petitioner.

John W. Burton, Attorney for Petitioner.

6-8 to 6-16

NOTICE.

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Commissioners of Desoto County, Florida, up to 2 o'clock, p. m. of the 24th day of June, for grading and ditching the road on west line of sections 30 and 31, township 40 south, range 26 east.

Specifications for said work may be seen at office of L. S. Barber, District Engineer, Punta Gorda Special Road and Bridge District, Punta Gorda, Fla. Reserving the right to reject any or all bids.

A. L. DURRANCE, Clerk.

6-8 to 6-29

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